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An Account of three Books.

I. *De SECRETIONE ANIMALI Cogitata, Autb. Guil.*
Cole M. D. Oxon. 1674. in 12°.

UPON the consideration of the Necessity and Usefulness of knowing the manner how the *Secretion* of the Juyces in the body is made, both for the preservation and restoration of Health, the Ingenious Author, finding this Argument hitherto but negligently and slightly handled, undertakes in this Tract to give us his thoughts of a well-consider'd Theory concerning it : Having suppos'd, *first*, that Nature's method is very simple, and *alike* in the dessein of *like* works ; *secondly*, that the bodies of Animals, and so of Men, are fram'd and do work Mechanically ; *thirdly*, that nothing is to be asserted, which is repugnant to the undoubted *phenomena* of Nature ; nor any Uses to be assign'd either to parts or liquors, that do not correspond with the Oeconomy of the whole Body.

This done, he proceeds to the handling of the Subject itself ; and here he explains *first*, What he means by this Secretion ; *next*, he shews the source of these Secretions, *viz.* the Chyle and Blood ; *then*, he establishes the Existence of the *Nervous* Juyce, upon which his *Hypothesis* mainly depends ; *further*, he considers the previous Disposition of the Juyces for Secretion, which he faith is induced by an intestin Fermentation ; *again*, he assignes the Organs by nature appointed for thi Office, which to him are none other but the Glandular Substances of the Body, to be found in all the parts thereof, even in the Skin itself ; *more-over*, he expounes the manner how all animal Secretions are perform'd ; which he doth *prist* in general, teaching that generally they are all effected immediately by *Percolation* ; then, in particular distinguishing Secretions into *Simple* or *Perfective*, and into those that are *Mixt*, and these again into *Excretive* and *Reductive*, he affirms the *Simple* or *Perfective* Secretions to be perform'd by *meir Percolation*, whereby, upon a previous mixture of the ferment convening from all parts, the texture of the Juyce is so open'd, and its particles so comminuted and dislocated, that any propelling force supervening, they will easily fall asunder, and pass into vessels suitable to admit them : By which way he esteems that the trajectio[n] is made of the *Chyle* out

out of the Intestins into the *Milky vessels*, and that of the *Nervous Juyce* out of the Arteries of the Brain into the *Nerves*. As to the *Mixt Secretions*, he will have them so perform'd by a Ferment, as that by means thereof there be impreſſ'd such a determination on ſome certain particles of the Blood, that leaving behind others they readily paſſ into the vessels fram'd for Secretion. And here he conſiders, that if this kind of Separation were tranſacted by *meer Percolation*, nothing probably could hinder, but the more ſubtile matter would come away, and the groſſer ſtay behind: Wherefore to procure a receſs of the groſſer parts, he calls in the help of ſome ſuch Ferment, as may precipitate theſe into the Secretory veſſels. On which occaſion he diſcourses largely of *Ferments*, aſſigning them not only the Uſe of *digesting* and elaborating the Juyces of the body, but alſo that of *ſecreting* them. Where indeed he takes pains to penetrate into the nature and properties of *Ferments*, minutely examining, What Bodies are quaſified for Fermentation; What diſference there is in Ferments; and whence the Fermentative power arises; as alſo the Smalneſs of a Ferments proportion to the Body to be fermented, and the neceſſity of ſome warmth to excite Fermentation: Explaining without the Size and Figures of the parts of Fermenting bodies, which he teaches to be very ſmall, very angular, and exceeding diſſimilar, aſſigning his reaſon for ſo doing. To which he adds the two main Diſferences he finds in Ferments, ſome having an *Expansive*, and others a *Precipitating* power; and having ren- dered the cauſe from whence proceeds this diſference, he afferts, that Nature makes uſe of the *former* in ſimple, and of the *latter* in mixt Secretions.

After this, he proceeds to ſhew, What it is that Ferments do confer to Secretion, and whence they are derived? As to the *former*, he affirms, that there are *ſome* Ferments, that are precedaneous to Secretion, and able to loofen and ſubtilize the maſſes to be fermented, for the more eaſie diſjunction of the parts; but that there is an *other*, which immediately cauſeth the very act of Secretion; which he takes to be the *Nervous Juyce*, without the direction of which he eſteems there will hardly be made any actual diſſociation of ſo many diſtinct Subſtances, as Na- ture

ture requires. And this Doctrine of the Use of the *Succus nervosus* in the work of *Secretion* appearing Paradoxical, and, as he thinks, not having hitherto been taught by any, though some have long since ascribed to it a *Fermentative* power, and assigned to it a considerable Use in the busines of *Nutrition*; he labors here by several reasons to evince the truth of this his new assertion. Which done, he passes on to deliver his whole *Hypothesis*, to shew, In what manner the Secretions in our Body are perform'd by means of this Nervous Juyce.

Here then he supposeth first, That, as there is a ready passage of the blood out of the arteries into the veins upon the account of a fit position of these in reference to that motion, so there is an easie and direct way out of the orifices of the Nerves, insereted in the Glanduls, to those of the Secretory vessels: Secondly, that these vessels for Secretion are posited transversly in respect to the Sanguiferous, in such a manner that a line, drawn from one of them to the other, decussates, (though perhaps not at right angles) the place where the Capillary Arteries discharge themselves into the Capillary Veins.

This done, he conjectures, that whilst the Blood is permeating the Glanduls wherein the Secretion is to be made, the Nervous Juyce runs continually out of the adjacent Nerves into the current of the Blood, and that, upon irritation, more strongly and more copiously; and the same Juyce presently, nimbly, and with a sufficient *impetus* trajects the said current objected to it, it being both active in itself, and receiving also a more vigorous motion from the heat and agitation of the blood. And whilst this is doing, the minute particles of the Nervous liquor must needs in their way hit against those grosser wherof the greatest part of the Blood consists, which, whilst they withstand the direct motion of the *Succus nervosus*, are by the agility of its parts propell'd, in as direct a line as may be, to the opposit side of the vessel wherein they run, forasmuch as those grosser ones, being already in motion, do easily receive a determination from other particles that are moved more strongly and fall sidewayes upon them. Now the parts of the Blood being thus protruded, they do, when they meet with the orifices above-mention'd, which go into the Secretory vessels, pass into

into the same without any more ado, if they be of a size and figure suitable to them; if not, they are by the opposite side re-torted into their stream, and together with it carried forward. And since there is made a continual protrusion of that Nervous liquor out of the Blood, the Brain incessantly furnishing fresh supplies, and chiefly at the time when we awake, there is thence a new and plentiful stock of such particles conveyed out of the Blood arriving at the Glanduls wherein those Nerves are insereted, and that supply is derived into the Secretory Vessels; and those particles being considerably increased, do at length make up a full stream.

This is the substance of the *Hypothesis*, which the Author endeavours to prove by reason, and by the phænomena of secretion, as also to free from doubts, and to vindicate from Exceptions: Where occasionally he examins that famous Question, Whether Medicaments work *elective*; which done, he renders a reason of the copious and sudden making of Urine after large drinking; declaring also, How it comes to pass, that one kind of Evacuation being stopt, the matter is not seldom carried off another way: treating besides at large of the Use of the *Vesicula bilaria*, as also of *private* and *præternatural* Secretions: Concerning all which the Author himself deserves to be consulted.

II. Erasmi Bartholini *SELECTA GEOMETRICA*, Hauniæ, A. 1674. in 4°.

ALthough these Geometrical Tracts were printed *severally* divers years ago, yet they now appear again *together*, under a Title-page of this year; which invites us to give notice of them here, especially since formerly but few of any of the *single* Tracts were brought into *England*.

These *Selecta Geometrica* then, (being now to be had altogether at Mr. Martyns at the Bell in St. Paul's Church-yard,) are;

First, a Tract handling of a General Method to come to an Æquation, by reducing all sorts of Questions to general Heads: Where the Learned Author reduces to one head, *for instance*, all Problems of *Proportionals*, both Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical; but treating here only of the two latter, and more largely of the last of all. Considering *Geometrical Propositions*, and observing the *desiderata* in solving Problems concerning the same; he propounds a Method, whereby the Solution of

such may be found very compendiously (*as he saith*) and with far greater dispatch, than hath been done by some others, especially the Author of the *Clavis Geometriæ*. The like he undertakes to do, and that more largely, of *Harmonical Proportions*, concerning which he gives us the Demonstration of *Ten Problems* of that kind, whose Truth he had found out by the Method of the *Analysis speciosa*, thereby to shew to the Intelligent, how great a difference there is between these two wayes, for shortnes, perspicuity, pleasantnes, and ease to the memory. In this piece also the Author makes mention of divers things about the *Construction* of *Aequations*, left imperfect by *Florimundus de Beaune*, which he (our Author) promised to publish with the Tract that is abroad, and known by the Title of the *Second Part of Des-Cartes's Geometry*; in which indeed he treats *de Natura & Constitutione Aequationum, & de Limitibus*, but nothing of the Geometrical *Constructions*, either his own or those that remained imperfect of the said *De Beaune*, mention'd to be in his (our Authors) custody. So much of the *first Tract*.

The *second* is his *Dioristice*; in which having taken notice, how short the Antient Geometricians came of a General Art of Determining Problems, he saith, he hath endeavour'd to supply that defect, by delivering here two *General Rules of Determining the Limits of Aequations*, so as to know, how many Roots are possible: in the first of which he follows the Rule of that famous Geometrician *Fermat*: In the *second*, he agrees with the Method of the Learn'd *Huddenius*; to be met with in the *Annexa* to the first Part of *Des-Cartes's Geometry*; which seems indeed to be a Corollary of the Excellent *Sufius* his *General Method of Tangents*, publisht in No. 90. of these Tracts. At the end of this piece the Author promiseth his *Systema Matheſeos Universalis*, where he would have the Reader expect a large account of all things belonging to the *Analysis speciosa*, both as to Precepts and Examples: Which promise 'tis hoped will be made good by him ere long.

The *third* is an *Auctarium Trigonometriæ*, to solve and demonstrate Triangles both Rectilinear and Spherical; deliver'd in XIII. Propositions, of which he shews the last of all to be of great Use in Tables Astronomical composed after the manner of the *Rudolphin* made by *Kepler*, where the Distance of the Sun from the Earth, as also from any other Planet, is exprest in Logarithmes.

garithmes. For, to find the *Prostaphæresis* of the Orb, he there teaches, that you are to resolve a *Triangulum simile*. But now, though the Logarithmes of the sides of a Triangle be given, yet there is not given the *ratio* of the *Summ* of the sides to their *Difference*; which is made known by the said 13th Problem, here demonstrated.

III. *LOGICA, sive ARS COGITANDI, è Tertia apud Gallos Editione recognita & auēta, in Latinum versa, Londini impensis Joh. Martyn, sub signo Campanæ in D. Pauli Cæmeterio, 1674. in 8°.*

THIS Logick, being now turned into good Latin, seems worthy to be recommended to all young Students, as passing by, what is useleſſ and pedantique, and comprehending what is indeed sober, and necessary to direct our Reason in all sorts of ingenious and useful Sciences.

It confiders chiefly, what the Causes are, from whence so many Errors take rise, and how it comes to paſſ that we are ſo far miſled in the investigation of Truth.

It regulates our first *Apprehenſion* of things; it confines our *Judgment* and *Discouſe* to what is clearly and distinctly un- derſtood; and it orders the Mind to diſpoſe its *Ideas* and Ratio- cinations in ſuch a *Method*, as is moft ſuitable and proper for the *Explication* of any Subject under conſideration.

Moreover itendeavours to ſhew, that the *Ten Aristotelian Predica- ments*, which the Schools hitherto have born themſelves ſo much upon, are ſo far from being of that uſe they lay claim to, that ve- ry often they are an obſtacle to the attainment of ſolid know- ledge; which the Author Attempts to evince; 1. Because that thoſe *Predicaments* are recommended to Scholars as founded in reaſon & truth iitſelf, whereas nothing is more arbitrary than they are, as proceeding from the imagination of ſome one Man, who had no riight at all to preſcribe Laws to the Philosophical World; o- thers having no leſſ power than *He* to uſe their riight in diſpoſing the Objects of their thoughts in ſuch order as ſutes beſt with the Model of Philosophy which they embracē; upon which account very many of thoſe that diſſent from *Ariſtotle* find more cauſe to adhere to the import of theſe two Lines;

Mens, Mensura, Quies, Motus, Poſitura, Figura.

Sunt, cum Materia, cunctarum Exordia rerum:

They being fully perſuaded, that the ſeven Heads, herein con-

tained, have a real foundation in Nature, and do altogether exhaust the same. 2. Because that this applauded Series of *Predicaments* induces many men to take up, and aquiesce in the empty Shells and Barks of Words, instead of sincere and good Fruit, they caring for little else so they can but reckon up some fine Words of an arbitrary signification, that do not imprint any clear and distinct *idea* in the Mind.

Further, this Logick delivers not bare Rules with trivial and nauseous Examples, but having laid down solid *Precepts*, it presently transfers them to very good *Use*, and accommodates the same to very Instructive and Delightful Examples, taken out of all sorts of real Sciences, whereby they are so fasten'd in the Memory, that there they stick even after the Students have laid aside Books of Logick: So that here may be found both *Rules* of good Logick, and the *Uses* of those Rules; which must needs have this excellent Effect, that by the help of such a Logick as this, ingenious Scholars will be enabled to Judge of Sciences; and the Sciences, by way of recompence, will fix Logick the deeper in their understanding.

Up n occasion, notice is taken by our Author of what is considerable in *Aristotle's* Logick, and what other Writings of his are valuable; from which number he scruples not to exclude his *Physicks*, boldly affirming, that they partly teach what's false, partly nothing but what we can *not* be ignorant of. Where he also declares in general, that since we owe no deference to any Philosophers, but either upon the account of Truth they have endeavour'd to discover, or upon consideration of the esteem they have gain'd in the Learn'd Orb, we cannot be obliged further to venerate *Aristotle* than he hath attained Truth, nor pay him honor for the Tenets deriv'd from him and his followers, more than to any other part of the Learn'd World that labor in the search of Truth, and find rule to silent from Hua.

When our Author comes to treat of *Ratiocination*, he advises his Reader to consider; Whether he ought to set so much by the Forms of *Syllogizing* as hath been done hitherto; and Whether most Errors that entangle men, do not spring from thence, that they build their Discourses upon *false* Principles, rather than they deduce illegitimate consequences from *true* Principles; it hapning but seldom, that we are imposed upon by such a Ratiocination as is therefore only unsound, because 'tis made

made up of ill-drawn Consequences, and it being also certain, that he that is not able to discover such vices by the sole Light of nature, will neither be able to learn and apply those Rules that are taught to detect them.

Proceeding to deliver the Rules of true *Method*, he first recommends the four celebrated ones left by *Des-Cartes* in his *Dissertation de Methodo*, as very useful to avoid Error in the acquisition of Sciences, and then he represents with an high *encomium* the way used by Geometricians for Demonstration, comprised in these five Rules ;

1. *Nihil in terminis obscurorum & equivocum relinquere, quod non definitur.*
2. *In definitionibus terminos usurpare vel perfecte notos, vel prius explicatos.*
3. *Nullum axioma ponere quod non sit evidensissimum.*
4. *Omnes Propositiones sub-obscuras probare ope Definitionum premisserum, Axiomatum concessorum, Propositionum demonstratarum, vel denique ipsa rei, de qua agitur, Constructione, ubi quicunque facilius proponitur.*
5. *Nunquam abusi terminorum Linguatae, non sufficiat, saltem mentaliter, Definitionibus, que illos r. stringunt & explicant.*

Yet to this Method he toojoyns an Advertisement concerning some Defects that are obvious even in that Method of Geometricians; of which he enumerates thre iix: 1. *Magis laborare de Certitudine quam Evidence, deque Intellectu convincendo quam in minando.* 2. *Ea probare que probacione non egent.* 3. *Demonstrare per impossibile, h. e. non per propriare principia, sed per aliquid, si res aliter se haberet, inde secuturum absurdum.* 4. *Demonstrare per aliena & remota.* 5. *Non observare rerum ordinum.* 6. *Non adhibere divisiones & partitiones.* All which how 'tis made out by Instances, may appear in the Book itself.

Some Am'na Versions upon the Latin Version, made by C.S. of the Pkil.

Translations of A. 1655. 1666. 1667. 1668, printed at *Amsterdam* by *Henry and Theodore Poom:* Which reflexions since they chiefly concern Foreigners, it was thought most proper to give them here in *Latin.*

NON sine gravi cegitidine animi, operam illi, quæ N°. 75. p. 2269. horum opusculorum extat geminam denuo suscipit eorundem Author Anglicus; eaque tantù graviori, quod vix id fieri ab eo posset sine offensione viri, cuias aliquam eruditionem estimat. Non una equidem ratio ipsum adegit ad injucundam banc provinciam denuo subeundam; cum non privata duni:axat sua sed ipsefima Societatis Regie exsistatio id depositat. Etenim, ut à posteriori exordiar perperam omnino Venerationem hanc Latinam ornavit Interpres, vel Bibliopola, vel uterque salvo illo Titulo, Acta Philosophica Societas Regie, cum manifestò affuerint hæ voces (Societatis Regie) que in Anglico Opere nequaquam existant; cùmque tantum absit, Acta hæc dici posse Societas Regie, ut pleraque potius, (ne dicam omnia) in his Opusculis comprehensa. Acta sunt virorum particularium, tum extra tum intra Angliam philosophantium; cum denique fidem nostram appellare interpretis, me satis maturè differtis litteris cum monuisse, neutiquam ea esse dictæ societati eribunda, ut pote que non modo nosterorum composuerit, sed & conscribendis hujusmodi Miscellaneis dignitatem scilicet profligere diliguerit: Quibus accedit, quod ipsæ Authoris Anglici Dissertationes quibus opuscula hæc, diversis annis edita, tum laudatae Societati, t. n. Nobiliſſimo

mo ejus Praesidi aliisque Angliae Primoribus, expresso suomet nomine, inscriptis abunde testentur, non Societatem, sed e Societate unum, Henricum sc. Oldenburgium, Traetatulos hos composuisse & evulgasse, qui & aliquoties in ipsius missis Actis, Num. sc. 12. p. 213. Num. 86. p. 5047, &c. falsam hanc opinionem, quae Societati Regie haec Exercitia adscribit refutatum ivit.

Atq; hoc primum est & palmarium, quod monendus erat Lector. Nec tamen secundo loco diffimulandum. Versionem ipsam Editioni Anglicæ graviter effinxjuriam quandoquidem illa non tantum inspidâ phraseologiad Latinâ paginâ laborat, sed & ipsum Autographi sensum non raro convellit. Quod nè gratis dictum patet Lector, primum hujus versionis opuscolum hic examinabimus, ut judicare ex eo quilibet-de ceteris posset, que hic perstringere nec libet nec vacat.

Et primò quidem in ipsa Dedicatione, quā Soc. Regiam compellat Author Anglicus, haec nota :

P. 1. l. 10. Vindemię pro spicilegia; prius enim significat Vintage, cum in Angl. sit Gleanings, cuius Latinum est, Spicilegia. p. 3. l. 3. radiis pro stricturis Anglicum enim est, glimes non, rays. ib. l. 11. & seqq. non redditum sensum Authoris: periodus enim illa, prout eam vertit interpres, innuit, quasi haec opuscula continerent ipsa Societatis consilia, cum tamen Anglica editio nil aliud velit nec sonet, nisi, Curæ esse Authori, ut, quemadmodum fidem suam probare debet consiliis, quæ R. Soc. ipsi committit, sic otii, quodeidem indulget, nullam mutata inutiliter decoquat. Porro, quales sint he ditiones Latine judicet peritus Lector sc. Intimationes ampliarum compilationum; it. proficiunt; it. beneficium recipere; it erigere universalia studia, &c. pro quibus in promptu erat dixisse; quæ digitum intendunt in volumina ampliora; conatus & labores; beneficium percipere; universalia studia conquirere vel similia magis Latina.

In Introductione Operis haec occurunt : Ipsa prima periodus tota nauseam parit. Adhac p. 2. l. 13. voc. Improvement vertit perfectio, cum tam immane sit inter illa duo descrimen, ac inter viam & metam: Etenim improvement, augmentum incrementum, & nisus ad perfectionem, non ipsa perfectio. p. 3. l. 7. ingeniosa studia diligentur, pro, ingenii studiis animi addantur; est enim in Angl. cherished, non, loved. Ibidem habetur, versantes in talibus rebus, pro, talium rerum studiosi, &c.

In ipso Opera, p. 3. l. 18. de perfectione Telecopiorum, pro, de Telecopiis ad majorem perfectionem adducētis. Inuria insignis Authori infertur, dum Lectori Latino hunc sensum ingerit interpres, ac si perfectionem attingerent Telescopia machinamento h̄c tradito, cum tamen non nisi incrementum rei Telescopiae indicet Author. ib. concernens perfectionem, pro, de conatu Telescopia perficiendi. p. 4. l. 9. parva Telescopia secundum proportionem meliora esse ad visendum in terram, quam magna, pro, Lentes minores, habitâ proportione in objectis super terram visendis, majoribus praestare. Et hujusparagraphi reliquum Anglicum sciat. ib. l. 15. sine inventione variarum iridum, pro, nullis coloribus iridis apparentibus: Non intellexit vi in phraseos Anglicæ interpres. p. 5. l. 7. 15. stru. pro, zon. seu i. a. us. ib. l. 19. intervallo circiter dimidium diametrum Jovis, pro, intervallo circiter longitudinis semidiametri Jovis; est enim hoc loca cir. itér non prapositio, sed adverbium. p. 6. l. 2. 3. gestiebat, &c. perpetuans haec periodus versū, pro, cui visum fuit, ut par Exemplarium Soc.

Soc. Regiae, aliud Principi Palatino Ruperto, reliqua aliis nonnullis, quise. apud exterios singulari sua in philosophoci scientia inclaruerant, exhiberentur. ib. l. 16 Virtuosi, pro, illustres addito sermone, &c, pro, innuens, nunquam tale quid haec tenus à quoquam Astronomorum acceptum fuisse. p. 7. l. 2. Itē itaq; exhibet, pro, cūm ipse ē contra exhibeat; et enim h.e csequela, pars illius sermonis, quem Auzoutus instituit apud Regem. ib. l. 6. nisiejus nimia remoto, aut approximatio ad Solem ab oculis nostris eum absconderet, pro, donec nimia ejus distantia, vel proprietor Solis ad nos accessus, oculis nostris eum subducere. ib. l. 8. 9. 2. 3. 24. Descendens ad particularia; haec stella libera exiliens; Äquatorum circiter 45° gr; Eclipticam 28. gr. Ariet; ſtalis, qu.e ſo, b.e Latinitatis pro, ubi Author pergit ad particularia; stella haec ex radiis Solis eluctata; Äquatorem ad 45° gr; Eclipticam ad 23 g. &c. p. 8. l. 3. continuaturum ita moveri Latinè, porrò ita meaturum, vel in iſo motu perreturum, p. 9. l. 6. appropinquaturum parvæ stellæ Ceti, paulò intraviam ejus tite, pro, ad parvulam in Ceto ſtellum viæ ſu.e objectam, paulò inferius, quam proximè ac effuram. ib. l. 26, 27. non intellexit vim ditionis Anglie, interpres, queſie reddenda Latinè; quod ipsum ſu notatu per dignum fedulo obſervatum cupit. p. 10. l. 7. ad man. dīſt. pre, in min. distantia. ib. l. 19. 20. Caudam Cometae occidentem versus, inclinanteſi Septentrionem versus; Latinus & citrana ſecum quis dixiſſet, Cometae caudam occasum versus, cum aliqua ad Septentrionem inclinatione. p. 11. l. 20. fuiſſe fine refractionibus; iterum vel non affeſcus eſt, vel perfunctoriè legit, verba anglica; dicendum enim, ubi futurus fuſiet fine refractionibus vel Latinus, refractionum immunis. p. 12. l. 18. ſtelle progreſſæ fuerint medio tempore constructionis globi, pro, progreſſæ fuerint ex eo tempore, quo globus fuit conſtruclus. Planè jejuna eſt verſio hujus periodi, nec non periodorum ſequentium hujus paragraphi. p. 13. l. 10. philoſophici prophetæ, pro, philoſophici vatis. ib. l. 11. l. 12. qualis Latinitas, declarat ſe paratum eſſe addiſendo aliam hypothefin; quam erat in præclivi dixiſſe! ſe paratum ad aliam hypothefin diſcendam; vel, te aliam hypothefin prompte amplexurum, et ſi m. ib. l. 19. non intellexit vim vocum, in order, que volunt non, ut ipſe verit, ſecundum Experiment. historiam, ſed, comparata ad condendam hiſt. Experimentalem. ib. l. 22. et seqq. Tota h.e periodus in fulſe adeò verſa eſt, ut aures ver.e Latinitati affuctas vehementer offendat: Quis ferat vocem, obligantissimè? p. 14. l. 1. Corpora quæ poſſunt efficeret ut alia congeſtent, pro, ut congelentur, vel, que congelare aliavalent. ib. l. 4. que poſſunt congelare, pro, que comparata fuit ad congelandum. ib. l. 6. quæ non poſſunt congelare, pro, que inepta fuit vel non comparata ut congelentur. ib. l. 9. circa tendentiam, Latinè, circa niſum vel conatum. ib. l. 13. frigore, pro, vi trigoſis inductam. ib. l. 19. Experimenta in ſocietate; quis ferat h.e verba, pro ditione hac Angl. Experiment in conſort; dicere Latinè potuſſet, Experimenta ſociata ib. l. 25. congelat e, pro congelatentis. p. 15. l. 21. onſilia pro cogitata p. 16. l. 14. non intellexit vim ditionis Anglie, quam verit, Lanius curavit vaccam tegi, pro, initia tauro. p. 17. l. 14. uſum pro probationibus, La. in, uſum in probationibus beneficio catini institutendis. p. 18. l. 2. 3. ñ forte occasio offertur mittendi pro acquisitione ejus: Cuius, queſo, aures non offendantur hac phraſeologiā. p. 19. l. ult. imperceptibilem, pro, mirandam, p. 22. l. 1. 2. 3, concer- nens

nens successum horologiorum pendulorum mari pro longitudinibus: *Et quis
banc ferat Latinitatem? quin & seq. l. 9. eminentium Virtuosorum, it. l. 20. na-
vigatorum super hac linea. p. 23. l. 27. pendulorum globulorum, pro, Horologio-
rum pendulis oscillatoris instructorum. ib. spem & desiderium meum supe-
ranteam, idit interpres de suo voc. desiderium, quae utilis est additio. p. 25. l. 19.
ingenium tam ampli extensionis, Latinè, ingenium adeò capax. p. 27. l. 23. ad
sustentationem harum qualitatum; quem non subeat naufragia? primum erat dix-
isse, præter illam ingenii: im & præstantiam, que requirebatur ad magni
hujus nominis magnitudineq; virtutis mensuram implendam.*

*Figet sibi tamenq; plura indicare. Percurrens interrim nonnulla eorum quae se-
quentur in hac versiōne, p. 29. l. 29. ponit Telecopiorum pro Microscopiorum. p. 30. l. 18. minime illud tribuent, pro, qui quod meum est mihi tribuen-
t. p. 38. l. 26. 27. dilutione, pro, lotione. p. 40. l. ult. deducuntur arbores, pro,
devekantur. p. 44. l. 8. duo artervi, pro, binus proventus. p. 45. l. 7. res qui damin-
tantur parva, pro, adeò exilis. ib. l. ant. pennis resultanibus, pro, Elasmi. p. 48.
totab. cc pag. scatet anglicismis. p. 49. l. 16. perget, sferendo, pro, pergitos ferre.
p. 50. l. 5. in ore pro, intra corpus. ib. l. 28. spissitatem, pro, densitatem.
p. 51. l. 13. 14. 15. absenaveris! ib. l. 28. inæquales leges. ita avertit Anglorum usus,
non cunctus, sicut in loco vidi, quod hic significat enormes, heteroclitias. p. 52. te-
ta versio eorum, que de Mackina Telecopica sic habentur, incepta est.*

*Evolvens obiter Versionem N. 16. incidi in hanc multam, que notam Jane merentur, videlicet. p.
194. l. 12. optimè concedi potest, & non affectus est vim plurimologiae Anglicæ, que hoc
vult, id facile condonandum Authori. p. 195. l. 15. que mihi loco magna mandata est;
quam insulæ latinitas? dicendum, cui cœu gravi mandato obtemporeandum, judico. ib. l. 23.
addeesse prosecutioni, pro, vacare ib. l. 26. rationes, quibus mihi periculatum ad minimum
aliquid conserbere, pro, quibus inducor, ut saltem aliquid hujusmodi praetulerim. p.
174. l. 4. que prætervetur ad persecutionem aliorum, pro, quicquid de me fat, ab aliis
forte meretur pro moveuti. p. 198. l. 12. de multis altissimis &c. hæc periodus sic avertere-
da, circa Novilunia & Plenilunia continet unum. Illus five Tumores maximi ait. similiq;
minimi autem circa Quadraturas; & temporibus intermediis servata proportione.
p. 200. reducetur ad libeslam Horizonti, pro, ad libramentum. p. 201. l. 7. & seq. Totalis
periodus sic reddenda: Jane si intelligatur Terra nonnulli uno horum motuum ferri,
idq; aquabili velocitate; Aqua ubi semel natæ fuerit parem impetum, pari cum Ter-
ra passu procederet; quippe nulla daretur cœlio, ob acceleratum vel retardatum
motum in contigua Terræ parte, cui vel remundo vel profiliendo incumbet. Aqua
in aquam vicinam accumuleretur. Quoniam verò cujusq; in Terræ ambitu particulae
Verus motus ex dubibus componitur, Annuo sc. & Diurno (quorum quidem Annus
in BEC ei quatuor triplus, juxta Galileum, Diurni in Terræ Circulo maximo, et l. v. F.)
Dum punctum aliquod superficie Telluris circa ipsum Centrum B moveatur à G ad
D & E. ut atq; ipsum B centrum promovetur ad C; vera expediti puncti promotio,
(seu motus in præcedentia) ex utroq; componitur, puta ex motu B ad C, atq; G ad
E. Dym verò G præmoveatur per D ad E. & retro fertur per F ad G, motu contra. Ilo
illi qui sit ex B ad C; autemq; vera promotio puncti E non est nisi differencia ipsorum
BC & EG. (Nam præter motum proprius b ad C circa centrum A [que pertransi-
tio vocabula, circa centrum A, subfitti debet, & omissis, super centro; que, non Intuitus,
sed Typographi culpe defensum.] punctum C postea præmoveatur quantum est à C ad E,
& retro fertur punctum E, quantum est b E ad G.) &c. Ceteris, que nimis multa sunt,
le flingentes locis doceat.*